#### Dusinces Nonces.

KNAPP'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT of ROOTS This extract from wid h the healthy beverage known as Knapp's Root Bees is made, is put to p to bottles at 22c., 25c., \$1, and \$2 cash, sufficient to make 10, 25, 25, and 25c gallous of the Beer General Gener. No. 362 Hudson et. Sold also by most wholessle nod retail deepring.

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CHERRATED NOISELESS SEWING-MACRINES, FOR PARLEY AND MEXCEAUTORING USE. 485 Broadway, N.Y. TRUSSES,-MARSH & Co.'s RADICAL CURP coss. No. 2 Vereyet, opposite the church. All kinds on the Sapporters (Military Shoulder Braces and Abdomini apporters on mbited.) Flastic Stockiers, and Mechanical applicas for Deformation. (A female attendyladies.)

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## New York Daily Tribunc

FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1861.

#### The Tribune's War Maps.

LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED. Now Ready, EXTRA TRIBUNE, containing the various Maps published in The Trances since the commencement of the War. It also contains a Dat of the killed and wounded in the late battle, so far as ascertained. Price five cents. Three dollars per 100. Terms cash. Address

THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

#### NEW-YORK TO THE RESCUE. 25,000 More Volunteers Called For.

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. MORGAN.

The President of the United States having requested me to farnish additional troops for the prompt suppresmon of resistance to the Constitution and the laws, I do bereby call for a volunteer force of 25,000 men to serve for three years, or during the War. Such force will be raised pursuant to a general order which will be issued immediately, and which will prescribe the mode of organ zation. To the end that every portion of the State may have an opportunity to contribute thereto, the rendezvous will be at New-York, Alonny and Elmira; the headquarters at Albany.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my and affixed the privy seal of the State, at the City of Albany, this twenty-fith day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one EDWIN D. MORGAN.

By order of the Governor. Lockwood L. Dorr, Privete Secretary.

It is reported that Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clotside, his wife, have arrived at Halifax in the steamer Jerome Bonaparte.

In the Senate, yesterday, the principal debate was an interesting one, upon the resolution offered by Mr. Johnson of Tennessee, concerning the treatment of the rebellion. Mr. Breckin ridge, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Doelittle, and others. took part.

Gen. Wool has published a letter in vindication of his course while in this city last Spring, engaged in expediting and invigorating the steps necessarily taken for the detense of the National Capital. We should print it at any other time than the present, but Gen. Wool needs no vindication. His country will take care of his wellearned fame.

Boy, Mongan's Proclamation, calling for 25,-000 mere Volunteers for the War for the Union. is herewith printed. Now let all understand that there is a chauce and that the first who offer will be taken. There will be no favoritism, but he one need expect to elect himself a colonel without evincing some fitness for that responsible position. .

The 71st Regiment, N. Y. S. M., left Washon on Wednesday evening, and were detained during the greater part of yesterday in Baltimore. They expect to arrive here this day between 12 as, 4 2 e'clock. The friends of the Regiment will me. t at the Astor House at 8 o'clock to give them . suitable reception. Let and break, taking all those lands, by the their welcome be werth, of the Empire City,

91,000 men within their hoes at Bull Rbn on the morning of Sunday las ', and that Jeff. Davia in person brought up 17,000 more from Richmond, who reached them about noon. They had therefore fully three times as many as Gen. McDewell, and four times as many as were brought into action on our side. On the other hand, it must be admitted that the preponderance in spectators on our side was very great.

We regret to see that seeral of our cot upporaries continue the discussion of the cause, o the Bull Run disaster. Let us eschow all such discussion for the present by agreeing that the attack was well planned, and well directed-that Gen. Patterson was just where he should have been-that the commander present in the field was capable and effective-that all the officers were as competent as the soldiers were bravethat the order to retreat was properly given and properly supported-and that nobody tailed or blundered but Gen. Greeley, who has resigned, so that all is certain to be right next time. This is the best way to put the case for the present; the future will take care of itself.

### THE LATEST, WAR NEWS.

The Rebels appear to be pushing on to their old position near Alexandria; their pickets are said to be within three miles of that place. All remains quiet there, however, and there seems to be no active apprehension of an attack upon the Cupital. One report places Gen. Johnston at Fairfax Court-House with 15,000 troops; another speaks of him as marching to attack Gen. Banks. It is also said that Gen. Lee is about to take command of the remnant of Gen. Garpett's force. Gen Patterson, in a private letter sent to Washington, says that he might easily have cut off Gen. Johnston, but that the latter was recently recuforced by various troops, making an aggregate force of 35,000, while he himself had, all told, 20,000 only; 19 of his regiments were three months' men, and all, with the exception of 4 refused to stay with him an The base of the made of the ma

66 5 86

McColloch and Gen. Price, who were expected to march on Springfield, Mo., to attack Gen. Sigel's force. Major-General Fremont has reached St. Louis.

#### THE REASON OF IT.

Valued fr ends, whose request we cannot put aside, ask the insertion of a letter which, after striking out all the commendatory part, we print-as follows:

"We must regard the promised future reserve of H. G. as a public misfortune, though we readily perceive many strong reasons for the course. The public will, however, soon argently demand the old-fashioned crit cisms of The Thinune, both as source, of important information, and as a terror to political trimmers and time-servers. Silence may be better than nnwise speech, but it is not in keeping with the time-

honored character of THE TRIBUNE.

"New York July 25, 1961. MANY READERS." -Our friends will not need our assurance that we gave sleepless nights to the consideration of the matter in question before making our recent irrevocable decision. It has been the dream of our life to make THE TRIBUNE a thoroughly free press, devoted to the collection and dispensation most truthful comments thereon. And in this effort, notwithstanding our many shortcomings. we hope to have not entirely failed. But the country is involved in a war for her very existence-a life-and-death struggle-and we find that the public safety imperatively requires the forbearance or postponement of discussions and enticisms with regard to the conduct of the war, which we shall not practice with reference to other subjects. Besides, the cruel, wicked injustice with which we have been treated with rethat we cannot indulge in criticisms on Military mi-takes and incapacities without being accused of causing the very disasters to avert which we possibility of weakening the needed confidence | ters of those proposed. in our military leaders.

#### THE REV. GEN. POLE.

When there is any thing particularly tough to be said, call on a member of the cloth to say it. Burns truthfully observed that

"E'en ministers they ha' been kunned, In hely repture. A ron-ling whild at times to vend, And hall 't we' Scripture."

The Rev. Leonidas Polk, Episcopal Bishop of Tennessee, has been appointed Major-General of the Confederate forces on the Mississippi, and entering upon the discharge of his auspiritual duties, has issued a Proclamation. (He is the same Bishop who recently had his house burnt, probably by his own negroes, whereupon he stontly asserted that they had been set on by the Northern Abelstionists!) The Rev. Major-

General commences his screed as follows: "We have protested, and do protest, that all we desire is to be let alone, to repose in quietness under our own vine and our own fig-tree. We have sough, not only sought, the undisturbed enjoyment of the inherent and the indefencible right of self-gove mount—a berent and the manufacture and rever relinquist, and which none but tyrinia could ever seek to wrest from us. These with whom we have been lately seed in the bonds of a pretended frate and repeat have walled the tonds of a protended fratesing freezed have wished and endeavored to deprive us of his, our great brish right as Amarian freemen. Nor is this all, they have sought to deprive us of the inestimable right by a mer-illess war, which can attain no other possible end than hate, and no object except ruin and devasianie the shallow pretense of the restoration of the Union, is surely a war against heavon as well as a war against

-Isn't that " setting it up pretty steen?" The States wherein this Bishop is to exercise martial jurisdiction were nearly all formed from territory bought of France or of Spain by the United States, paid for in good, hard money, and the Indian title to much of their surface in like manner extinguished at the cost of the Nanessee), when it applied to be admitted into the Union, entered into an irrerocable compact with the United States that it would never claim or teek to exercise any rights of domain over the Public Lands within its limits. This irrecorable compact they now coully repudiate act of Secession, unto themselves, and telling the Union to whistle for them. And the It is established that the Secssionists had Rev. Gen. Polk tells us that we have no basiness to resist or complain of this barefaced robbery, this repudintion of compacts, and that if we a'o we make a war which " has no motive "except lust or hate." The lands were once ours-there is no mistake about that-we bought and paid for them, and there was no adverse title. The States severally and solemnly stipulated that they would found no title on the act of Admission-set up no e in any way or under any pretext-yet they do by Secession exactly what they have solemnly core nanted not to do; and when we demur the godly Bishop tells us that we can "have no motive except lust or "hate, no object except ruin and des astation."

That 's consoling, any how. Tais is but a specimen brick. The Nation has recently spent Millions of dollars on a Custon; House at New-Orieans, and a vast sum on on at Charleston-neither, we believe, quite completed. Of course, these sums were spent on the plainly implied faith of the State pledged in the ces sion of their sites to the Union that the title thus created should never be reclaimed by the granter. Nobody would have dreamed of so spending this large amount of money on any other condition. Yet they coolly rob us of these vast and costly edifices, with the money and other valuables deposited therein, turn them over to "Confederate" ses, and set their Rt. Rev. Major-General to say that our attempt to recover our forcibly seized and converted property is "a war against beaven as well as a war against earth." That is pretty bad; but it is a comfort that a thing is

says it is. There is haif a column of this stuff, but we have only patience to quote a few sentences. The Rt. Rev. Leonidas Polk proceeds to tell his subjects that the War for the Union is the work of "the oppressor who, under the prime inspiration of an infidel horde, seeks to reduce eight " millions of freemen to abject bondage and sub-"jection." He adds that the struggle for the Union "comes bringing with it a contempt for constitutional liberty, and the withering influ-

receive whatever falls from his holy lips as here be cited in proof of the u iversal principle scarcely less than inspired. Ought be not there- that the men who must go to market with corn, fore to have heeded the commandment against bearing false witness?

#### THE NEW LEVY.

A new call is made upon this State for a large number of troops. We do not believe that any mismanagement can do more than delay the recruiting of any number that may be called for. But if a few simple things are attended to at the outset, the men will be obtained as fast as wanted, and their efficiency will be secured. In the first place, men should be quartered and subsisted the moment they are enlisted and have passed medical inspection, instead of requiring the officers to support them until they have raised a company. The medical inspection can and should to low immediately upon entistment, and the doctor's certificate should entitle the reeruit to be supported at the public expense, The United States should muster the men into service as fast as twenty are presented, and thus bring them under strict discipline. Or course, the personal influence of those desiring to b of the fallest intelligence, with the treest and officers must be used in procuring men; but every officer should before receiving his commission be subjected to an examination as to his enpacity to command troops. If persons do not feel themselves compotent to pass such an examination, they should not undertake to raise troops. If after raising them they fail to pass examination, other officers can be selected, but the provites will remain.

Attention to these and perhaps a few other simple details will insure the prempt recruiting of efficient regiments. And yet we are bound to gard to the battle of Bull Run has convinced us say that, misled by talke statements, the authorities at Washington have accepted many regiments from this city which exist only upon paper and in the sanguine imaginations of their would have labored and dared. We, therefore, shall be officers. These regenents are mere skeletons henceforth simply narrate the movements of as yet, consisting only of officers, in spite of the Union armies, so far as we are at strong statements to the contrary, and many of liberty to do so, leaving comments to the them are to be officered by men who can only judgment of our readers or reserving them for a obtain privates from among these who do not time at which they can be indulged without know the value of good officers and the charac-

The raising of additional troops will of course impose, primarily at least, a considerable expense upon the State. We trust this will not lavelye the necessity of assembling the Legislature. If it does, it will be but one of the sacrifices this war calls upon us to make. But there is no pecessity of this. Let the General Government. promptly repsy to the State some of the money already advanced for it, and this sacrifice will be saved. At any rate, whether the Legislature is called together or not, we assume, of course that we shall have no Military Board, but that everything will be left with Gov. Morgan, the Commander-iu-Chief.

#### WHO PAYS THE DUTY!

The Iowa farmer who gives for ten or twelve cents a bashel of cora, that is afterward exchanged for little less than a dollar's worth of gold, has abnotant reason to know that he it is who pays the whole cost of going to the distant market. That he does so, the British trader also knows full well; and hence it is, that when he abousties the duty on foreign corn he claims to do it as a boon to the durant farmerashing in return that the latter shall release to him a portion of the dures levied on British cloth and iron. At the next moment, however, we find him singing a totally different song-urcing upon the farmer that these latter daties are really paid by bimself in his character of consumer-that he is thus taxing himself for the support of his neighbors-and that if he desires to be cheaply supplied he must adopt that British free-trade system so highly cubigized by the authors of a Report to the British House of Commons, from which the following is no extract:

mpetition of the most net to make the major the total to the total only on a given bond on before foreign and it are entered as to be able to each an extent as to be able to establish a compact, a grows with any change of an each. The torque opinion of the great on the great and the first appear of any appear of any appear of any appear of any appear of the great both and the second traders to the continuous bow formula of any appear of any appear of the great both and are the second traders to the continuous bow formula of by a second manner of the continuous bow formula of by a second manner of the continuous second continuous and the continuous second continuous

As here shown, the free-trade system looks to compelling the farmers of the world to resert to the British market for the sale of corn, and for the purchase of iron. Protection, on the contrary, looks to the establishment of domestic competition for the purchase of the former, and for the rate of the latter-thereby forcing upon the foreign from-master the same necessity for paying the cost of going to market that is now so severely felt by the Western tarmer. Knowing, and acutely teeling, too, that such is the necessary result of protective measures, the British ron-master, as we see, expends millions of deflate in the effort to crusk out foreign competition, and thus to enable howelf to compel the consumer to pay, first, a monopoly price in the British market, and then the whole cost, duty included, of transportation to his distant home. Thus far he has generally succeeded, compelling our farmer so to do, and hence it is that our average annual consumption of iron, in the past three years, has been far less per head than it was lifteen years since.

For proof that the facts are really as we have given them, and that the foreign iron-master is the payer of the duty, we need but look to the proceedings of British iron-masters since the passage of the Morrill tarill bul. Paying the higher duty, as they now must do, they yet, as we are assured by the free-trade Member of Congress from Cincinnati, supply iron quite as chenply as before, and that they mean to continuo to do so we now have evidence in the radoption, at a not necessarily so because an epauletted Bishop retent quarterly meeting, of a resolution to reduce the price at home nearly two dollars and a half per tun. They have thus assumed to themselves the payment of a large portion of the in crease of duty, and would have been compelled to assume the whole of it but for the great reduction of freight that has recently taken place. Such being the facts, we ask our readers to determine for themselves if the reduction of the duty on iron that has recently, to our great regret, been proposed, could have had any other effect than that of enabling the foreign producer to raise his prices agato, and thus to put in his

cloth, or iron, must pay the cost of getting there, and that the effect of protective duties is to throw on foreign clothiers and foreign iror masters a necessity for contributing targely to the supply of our poblic treasury. Under the tariff of 1842, they were required to pay more than double the previous duties on all the goods they introduced, but did this in any manner prevent them from supplying our markets? Not in the least! So far the reverse, indeed, was the fact, that the average annual import of cottons and of tron was considerably greater tinn it had been in the seven free-trade years that had preceded 1812. So will it be again, whenever the return of peace shall have brought with it a return of that confidence in our future that has always existed in those periods in which our people have been protected against the "warfare" above described.

#### THEN AND NOW.

From The N. Y. Times, July 15. ONE WEEK LONGER TO WARTS-On Saturday ext, the 19th fast., the Confederate Congress is to assemble t

. There are many among us wh Bl-hmond, Vs. There are many among us we do not understand why it is Confederate Congress was over pomissed to a t in Rechmond. It is not doubted that the army of the United States could have occupied that city on the 2 th duy a Why has it not tren done? There are those who fear in the Administration at Washington Lave been belooked by t a dispersion and Lars of the Southern colorides into the belief that the Confederate Congress would open a door for peace. And for this it is thought there has been and will be me battle ought be

ore Saturday next.

We to positive not true. If the Administration has listened to any such witsperi ge from Richmond, it has been listent g to d it has shown that it understands neither its own people o the wicked rulers of the great rebellion. The latter ster e e-celt, personing, pirmy, and nameder, and think they do God's service in whatever more they decrive and kill a "Yankee." This is well known at Washington. And our own people know is; and they will tolerate me or obstice; no sweath g honorable propolitions of sectionment" from a gang of Confederate traitors, styling them-elses a "Congress." And thi From The A. Y. Times, July 17.

The hour for which Gen. Scott has been patiently waiting is evidently near at hand, if it has not already arrived.

THE ADVANCE OF THE ARMY. -The utterance of aingle word by Lieut-Geu. Scott has sent through the American heart a sense of satisfaction that it has not experienced since the deck day of treason dawned. That word is the monosyllable. March." As it was norms along the lives from Ardagton to Alexandria full fifty-five thoseand men leas ed to their feet wise delight and prepared for the long-ought encounter with the enemy. All regrets and replaints of the past were shaken of The centragers up their followers, and the heapitate gave up their sick for the bugic note that sensed "Forward" brought the warm blood coursing through their veins as of old, and nothing could redrain their resolution to go with their stouter commits

The tapic to the nation is equally remarkable and its irriting We, too, forget our empation e and magnings. We find its Government la mindion. President and Cabinet, Gereral in-Colef, and Generals of Divisions-officers and men-artiflory essairy, and infantry -a'll in motten, and leading the nation's strength to battle. So grand a p ctacle never before was pre-sented to the world—the updating of a penceful people, to turn beress west and in armaments so sudden and complete, to serve their Government and winding a the principles on win

(Incated) and the Press, which has aftered as word of complain out at popular materies, and has hed no purpose but to make the his rather clearly in derigand the People's will in regard to for true, suspends all californs and gives to President and saidest and to the General is Chief of our armies, the heartiest opplay a and support. Let the work go bravely on as It is no The Administration and the People & e now abreust. The earle best in unfrom, and in the nuctual good understanding thre begotten, is a morel strength miraculous and toxincible.

the popular rej hours over the news from Washington allow na coon for dismassion of plans or conjectures of strategy. The Army as in motion, and it advances upon the central sent of treasur. That suffices. The eccountlish d and solvierty Motresson. That summers, the man and the impetions McClotine Dowell. Le cautions Patterson, and the impetions McClotine beading gol seem that emtals fully one hand of the Union are now advancing upon Richmond. In good tho-and in the prestranged way, they will enfold that center of rehelli u in a deadly colour ope of rife and camou, and reduce its observato comper to the peaceful and prosperous rule of the Re-public. That will emancipate Virginia, and once more unlock

We first this result may be reached without much bloodshed.

We first this result may be reached without much bloodshed.

We have in g believed the armed strength of the Rebels greatly suggested, and each day's development tells of an enemy weak, disheartened, and demoralined. At an earlier day, the advancing pressure of our Army night have consoli and then hits a powerful and dangerous resisting body. We will, in our pie our satisfaction, readily concede the full value and us to of this theory, if our now advancing and irreducible legious shall scatter or wh the districted and broken host that Beautegard and Davi From The N. Y. Times, July 25.
That portion of the Press which by its intemperate

argency trought about the casualty of Scholay, has turned its coergies in a dinesticit where it is likely to do even greater mic-chief. For the crs. "Owned to Bichmond," which has covered the fields of Virginia with our brave fellows, slaughtered while gallantly endextering to achieve the impossible, they have sub-

-We simply place these extracts from editorials in successive numbers of The N. V. Times before our readers, and ask that they be considered. We say nothing, but beg the public to reflect and judge.

We have advices that the Confederate leaders, flushed with their success at Bull Run, meditate on immediate attack in force on the line of the Potompe above Washington, intending to crush out, drive back, or hold at bay Gen. Bank's column at Harper's Ferry, and march straight on Baltimore with their main force, hoping to capture that city before it can be effectively reënforced from Washington and Philadelphia. They say they have Seventeen Thousand men in Baltimore secretly organized and armed to rice in aid of this movement. We know this comes from a Bultimore Secessionist who says he means to be in the fight, and who tauntingly told the Union relative to whom he privately imparted the scheme, "Yes, you are a Union man; but what will you do for the Union? I am a Secessionist, and I am going to fight for Secession." We simply give this for whatever it may be worth, though that should be nothing. The leaders may demonstrate on Baltimore with a view to weakening the force at Washington, or vice versa, or they may have no thought of doing anything of the kind. We simply report what we bear:

How systematically and shamelessly the Seces simulate lie, is shown by their successive reports of the battle of Bull Run. On the evening of the battle, when they felt that they had barely escaped defeat, and were unaware of the panie and fright of a large portion of the Union Army, they telegraphed to Richmond, "The losses on " both sides are frightful." Next day, they reported by telegraph to Memphis their own loss at 3,000. Their next report reduced it to 2,000. Their last, which has reached us reduces it again to 250 killed and 1,600 wounded, and now they telegraph that " the loss of the Federal forces in "wounded and prisoners taken is neknown." one of mounted men from New-York, which have been bounded when there were less than 1,000 of the Federal Major J. N. Davies of Col. Duryce's regiment, part J. Ridge-Name. Wounded-Name in camp. Company 1.—Ridge-Name. Wounded-Name in camp. Company 1.—Ridge-Name. Wounded-Name in camp. Company 1.—Ridge-Name. Wounded-Name in camp. Company 1.—Ridge-Name.

forces killed and wounded altogether, according now at Fortress Monroe, is authorized to raise, losses of many if not most of the regiments being accurately known; and they probably never same 5,000 of our men-not more than 25,000 being ever engaged with them, of whom more than 20,000 have returned to Washington. But they do well to make no estimate of our wounded. Part of them they killed on the spot, while most of the residue were brought away by our men.

Our correspondent, who was on the field throughout the battle of Bull Run, states that it was there evident that Beauregard was informed in advance of every part of the plan of attack. For example: Col. Richardson was directed to advance at an early hour and make a feigned attack on the left, to cover the real attack on the center. Richardson obeyed his orders, asvancing earls and cannonading furiously from 8 s. m. to 4 p. m., without el citing a single shot in reply! His division was simply so much torce thrown away, by reason of the enemy's knowledge of our secrets.

Gen. Greeley was evidently at fault in allowing ome traitor to know his plans beforehand. His successor in command is certain to avoid this

A French correspondent enquires whether it be true, as stated in THE TRIBUNE, that the 8th New-York Regiment fought at Bull Run, or, as stated in another journal, that is refused to share in the action on the ground that its term of service had expired. It our correspondent will look in any full list of killed and wounded yet published, he will be perfectly convinced that he 8th was not only in the battle, but that it returns to us with its ranks sadly though henorably thinned.

Respecting the recent vote upon the Confederace Constitution, The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph of the 13th learns from a correspondent at Milledgeville that about one hundred of the counties of the State have been heard from, and only about 18,000 votes bave been polled in these counties. "Ratification" has only about four hundred majority thus far. The result is regarded doubtful, although the Constitution will probably be declared carried by a small majority.

### THE WAR FOR THE UNION

GEN. BANKS AT HARPER'S FERRY.

FEELING AGAINST GEN. PATTERSON

Johnston Gone to Attack Gen. Banks.

THE ENEMY'S LOSS VERY HEAVY.

The Rebels Thought They were Beaten.

QUEER REPORT ABOUT BEAUREGARD

Gallantry of the New-York 27th.

FIENDISH ATROCITIES OF THE REBELS.

INCIDENTS OF BULL RUN BATTLE.

Activity in the War Department.

# REPORTED BATTLE AT HARPER'S FERRY.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. Washington, Taursday, July 25, 1861. GEN. BANKS AT HARPER'S PERRY.

Gen. Banks arrived at Harper's Ferry evening. On his way he addressed the boys of the Mas-achusetts 6th, and urged them to stay eight or ten days more, although their term of enlistment has expired. They responded with enthusiasm that they would, and only a hundred or so lave gone.

WHAT THEY THINK OF GEN. PATTERSON.

It is said by a gentleman who left Harper's Ferry at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon that the strongest feeling prevailed there against Gen. Patterson among the soldiers, whom he has accused of being unwilling to proceed because their term of enlistment bad expired. We have good authority for saying that Gen. Patterson rejected the services of Indiana and Pennsylvania regiments who offered for ten days bevond the period of enlistment, or until reëuforcements should arrive.

MOVEMENTS OF LEE AND JOHNSON. The report that Gen. Lee has gone to Westru Virginia to take command of the remains of Gen. Garnett's Army, and that Gen. Johnston has marched from Manassas Junction toward Harper's Ferry, with the intention of attacking Geo. Banks, if events favored, is confirmed.

Gen. John fon was within four miles of Gen. Paterson on Saturday. He was not known to have disappeared until about the time of his arrival at

THE LOSS OF THE ENEMY.

A person who got through from Manassas since the battle thinks the enemy's loss thrice ours. A mon who slept on the field of battle saw no enemy in the early morning in the vicinity. CASUALTIES.

Five of the Massachusetts Fifth were killed in the action, eight badly and twenty-five slightly anded, and twenty-four missing. Only nine o the Connecticut First were killed. The number of the Seventy-ninth killed and wounded is from twenty-aix to twenty-eight.

THE ENEMY AT ACQUIA CREEK. The enemy have returned to Acquia Creek, and are erecting additional batteries there. THE SICKLES BRIGADE.

The First Regiment of the Sickles Brigade has arrived. The others, and several more Pennsylvania regiments, are within a short distance of the capital. WRITING LETTERS FOR SOLDIERS.

Messrs, Ballard and Colger, representing the Army Committee of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, have been writing letters all day to the friends of wounded soldiers at the hospitals. The poor sufferers greatly appreciate this thoughtful attention.

ACCEPTANCE OF REGIMENTS. Among the regiments accepted to-day were

War Department is still actively engaged in the good work, and has already accepted not far from 125 reg ments.

THE ENEMY'S PICKETS.

The enemy's pickets are within three miles of Alexandria. Several rebel cavalry galloped through the outskirts of the town to-day. THE CAPTURE OF MR. ELY.

It has been ascertained from two members of Col. Quimby's regiment, one of whom had been taken pr soner at the same time with the Hoo. Alfred Ely, and who subsequently escaped, that Mr. Ely was unburt at the time of his capture,

FIRING ON AN AMBULANCE. One member of the 1st Regiment of Phode Island, who escaped unharmed from the battle, was wounded by the accidental discharge of one of the stacks of guns which was knocked down in the hurry of the flight. He was then placed in an ambulance, and while being carried to Centreville a shell was thrown by the enemy into the ambulance, and there exploded, tearing him

#### THE TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

This regiment, which is made up of the very hest material, and which is especially fortunate in its officers, was in the very thickest of the fight at Bull Run, and suffered very severely. Col. Sleeum was severely wounded by a grapeshot in the thigh. The Lieutenant Colonel, Jos. J. Chambers, was also severely wounded, being struck three times in the shoulder and side by musket balls, and having his clothes literally riddled with balls early in the action. When, with the Colonel, be had dismounted for the purpole of leading a bayonet charge against series of hill-side batteries, he was still able to retain his command, but later in the action was injured in the leg by the bursting of a shell. He and the Colonel were taken to Fairfax, whence they were afterward removed to Washington, where the Colonel remains in the Infirmury, rapidly recovering. Licut.-Col. Chambers is in the regimental quarters, and has assumed command, although his wounds are still painful. The following list of the killed, wounded, and missing is official, and has never been printed. It will be seen that this regiment has suffered more severey than any other, except, perhaps, the Fire

Antaves.

New York Tra Vol. Strenn. - Company A. Elled: Corporal Vm. D. Oults. Edit Barrett, Thomas Smith John Chande has, heries D-maret. Weamded: segment the A. Blek, right in shot, shattered by a sound shell. Addred Orchonan, actionary sevi D. A. yezh, and in the best packed the bail out with his nile and went to shooting. Daniel expended the bail out with his nile and went to shooting. Daniel expended the bail of the his his holy of the bail of the company. - Soboly hurs. Miss ng Sames Facult. We inded hash he fattle, Almermen Crement. Company C.—Korser John Bed-fattle, Almermen Crement. Company C.—Korser John Bedthe, Almerican Crained. Company G.—Robert John BedSatinel Easterbre & Romain S. Miller. Wounded Geakind eves Main Green, Win Georger, Johns Q. Man,
dry Wheeler. Mille Sergenute Engelse M. Lavis, Geo W.
In supposed to his debuter's Satin Warner, Gua, Yenner, Geo.
In Sherinott, F. Bucck, Win, Barner, John Boyaser, Frent
and, Geo. W. F. Faur'lig. Company D.—Kined-vill Lieu.
Parke, Calvin Meanism, James McCauley. Wounded
http://capt. H. C. Roge a, 1st Janut. H. C. Jock on, Better
foot, Jaffies Leater, French Specieter, Sweeth Paddielood,
sing-Corporal Charles E. Fatichild, James Goos, John S. ag-torporal Charles B. Fatichild, James Coox, John and String M. Charles Cyrin Paidee, Win, P. Sangeon, a Sidney M. Charles Theoryson Win et V. Shedner, Charles Well, Charles Theoryson Win ill. Company 12—Killed John Claure. Wounced and all Company 12—Killed John Claure. Wounced and an Corporal Win Merrill (was a correspondent of 7A and Corporal Win Merrill (was a correspondent of 7A and 1997). This regiment was made up as follows:

Three companies from Numberston, N. Y.; cas from White Plains, N. Y.; one from Lyons, N. Y.; turn from Livingston County, N. Y.; one from Lochester, N. Y.; one from Adjancy, N. Y.; one from Adjancy, N. Y.;

The regiment was marched 14 miles before they went into the fight-the last mile and a half on the double-quick. They had had no breakfast, and were weary and faint. They were almost instantly ordered under fire, when they threw off their knapsacks and coats, and rushed forward early in the action. They so flanked a body of Rebels of about 400, that the Rebels sent a flag of truce, offering to surrender.

A company of the 27th was detailed to take

charge of them, but as they approached, the Rebels suddenly fied, disclosing a masked battery, which began to play on our men with fearful force. On another occasion, as they were about to fire on a body of the Rebels, the latter suddenly displayed the United States flag. The Col. of the 27th called to his men not to fire, when the Rebels poured in a murderous voiley, at the same time displaying the Secession flag. At another time, it was desired to obtain a moments parley to inquire about the disposition of the wounded, and Adjutant Jenkies, monned and displayed a white flag, rose toward a body of the enemy. The commandant waved him back, and as he turned, gave the order to fire, when an entire battation fired on the adjutant, who, nevertheles, escaped unbart, The White Plains Company, of which the Adjutant is a member, seeing this treacherons conduct, at once poured in a volley, and the Rebel commandant fell, pierced by fifty bullets. The Surgeon of the Regiment, Dr. Barnes, was fired at and wounded while in the performance of his prefessional duties, as will be more circumstantially related in another place. He is now, however, so far recovered as to be able to attend to his daties. The wounded of this regiment, ast hereinbefore specified as missing, are now either in the Infirmary at Washington or with their regiment at Camp Adderson. Those specified as wounded and missing were wounded and left on the field until amoulances could be brought up, waen those having them in charge were attucked and driven off, and the woduded men were doubtless all murdered by the Rebels, it accordance with their usual custom. SECOND REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.

This regiment, under the command of its Colonel, G. W. Tompkins, were early in the fight. They did excellent service, and met with severe loss. The howitzer battery, under the command of Capt. T. P. Mott, was not in the field, having been detacted from the regiment several weeks ance, and in charge of the Chain Bridge since that time. The subjoined list of killed, wounded and missing, is authentic and

official:
Company 4 - Killed, 2d Lieut. Samuel Inneae, John Maralin, - Corrier, Wm. Mozwell, Stummer buy; wounded, nor being Street, pd. company & Killed, 7d Listot Samue initial, can show a company Market Street Admen, private Street, and the Company Market Street Admen, private Street, and the Company Control of the Market Street, and the